FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

HUNGARY

New Strike Defies Kadar

The Hungarian rebellion apparently entered a decisive phase Dec. 5-11 when events led to a Govt. effort to crush the Workers Councils by declaring them dissolved and instituting martial law. Hungarians defied the Janos Kadar regime by launching another general strike.

Demonstrations Continue

Hungarian police supported by Russian tanks dispersed anti-Govt. demonstrators in central Budapest 4 times Dec. 5. The marchers, largely women, gathered at the U.S., British & French embassies to shout anti-Kadar slogans and demand the restoration of ex-Premier Imre Nagy.

A Hungarian writers' proclamation appearing in Budapest Dec. 5 charged that "suppressing the Hungarian revolution with bloodshed" was an "historical mistake." The Hungarian Fed. of Writers Dec. 6 protested the arrests Dec. 5 of writers Lajos Tamasi, Gyula Obersovszky & Zoltan Milnar. [See p. 403B3]

Sporadic street fighting & work stoppages in Budapest were reported Dec. 6-7. 4 persons were killed Dec. 6 when flag-carrying rebels clashed with parading Kadar supporters during a "silent hour" protest against repression of the revolt. Soviet tank forces reportedly intervened Dec. 6-7 to clear streets & arrest demonstrators, some of whom were protesting a Russian roundup of Budapest students Dec. 6. An estimated 50% of Csepel I.'s 38,000 iron & steel workers struck Dec. 7. [See p. 387A2]

Govt. Hunts Council Leaders

The Budapest Central Workers Council warned Dec. 7 that the Kadar Govt. had begun an "organized hunt" for council leaders, and that these Govt. tactics could precipitate "a general strike, bloodshed & a new national tragedy." The Govt. ignored the council's deadline for a reply to the proclamation. A council delegation, including authors Peter Veres & Aron Tamassy, saw Kadar Dec. 7 to protest the arrests.

Scores of Hungarians were reported killed as fighting flared Dec. 8 in industrial & farming centers throughout the country. 80 persons were said to have been killed by police in Salgotarjan during demonstrations against the arrest of regional peasant & Workers Council leaders. Fighting was reported in Bekescsaba, Tatabanya & Pecs, with the Soviet commander in Pecs reported killed. 1,500 rebels were said to be resisting Soviet troops in the Mecsek Mts. near Pecs Dec. 8.

Strike Call Issued

The Budapest Central Workers Council Dec. 9 ordered a 48-hr. general strike to begin at midnight Dec. 10. The council charged that the Kadar regime had refused to halt arrests of rebel leaders & was incapable of ending the Hungarian crisis. The council had delayed the strike call Dec. 8 after the Govt. released 96 imprisoned council leaders. Kadar & State Min. Gyorgy Marosan were reported to have warned the council Dec. 8 that all but direct Govt. supporters were classified as "counter-revolutionaries."

Ban Councils Under Martial Law

The Kadar Govt. reacted to the general strike call by decreeing dissolution of all regional Workers Councils Dec. 9 & imposing martial law throughout Hungary. The decrees, signed by Pres. Istvan Dobi, provided for rebel trials by military courts beginning Dec. 11 & summary execution of persons possessing weapons after that date. The Govt. said the action was taken due to increased provincial unrest. It ruled that even arms issued to pro-Kadar militia must be turned in. The Govt. charged that Workers Councils had tried to "build a new state power."

Strike Challenges Edict

Hungarian workers began striking Dec. 10 after the Budapest Central Workers Council refused to withdraw its general strike call. Budapest news dispatches to the West (interrupted Dec. 9 but resumed briefly Dec. 10) reported the city surrounded by Soviet-manned roadblocks. Street-by-street searches for hidden arms were being made by Soviet & Hungarian Govt. forces. Budapest & all other Hungarian industrial centers except Salgotarjan & Zalaegerszeg were reported paralyzed by the strike Dec. 11. Rebel bands were said to be holding out Dec. 11 against Soviet troops in Harmashatarhegy, Borsod & the Bakony forests. [See p. 403B-G3]

(The U.S. State Dept. protested Dec. 10 against rupture of communications with the U.S. Legation in Budapest. Contact was reported restored between Budapest & Washington Dec. 11.)

The Budapest radio appealed to workers Dec. 10 to "stop committing suicide" & give up the strike, which the radio said "does not exist" except in "provocations from Western broadcasters" [see p. 404C2]. Budapest dispatches Dec. 10 reported a revival of rumors (previously discounted) that Soviet First Dep. Premier Georgi M. Malenkov had visited Budapest Dec. 6-7 & would return to the city Dec. 11 to advise Kadar on suppression of the general strike. [See p. 395C3]

Hungarians Quit UN Debate

The Hungarian delegation to the UN Gen. Assembly, led by Forgn. Min. Imre Horvath, walked out of the assembly Dec. 11 after Horvath protested that Hungary had been "rudely & disgracefully offended" by delegates denouncing suppression of the Hungarian revolution. Horvath said that Hungary would not participate in the assembly's work as long as debate on the Hungarian crisis "does not proceed in the spirit of the [UN] Charter." [See p. 404B-E1]

Hammarskjold's Visit Barred

Hungary Dec. 5 had rejected UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld's plan to visit Budapest Dec. 16-18. A Budapest broadcast said that Hammarskjöld's proposed survey of the Hungarian situation would be "unsuitable" at that time. Hammarskjöld told the Gen. Assembly Dec. 8 that he had requested permission for UN observers to enter Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania & Austria, but that only Austria had granted permission. [See p. 404B1]

Draft Resolutions Score USSR

A U.S. draft resolution presented in the Gen. Assembly Dec. 10 called for UN condemnation of the USSR for de-

Week in Headlines

International

Hungarian general strike defied ban on Workers Councils, martial law; Hungarian UN delegates staged Gen. Assembly walkout.

Nixon urged U.S. economic aid to Briton in wake of Suez withdrawal; Dulles sought renewed allied unity at NATO meeting.

Iceland dropped opposition to U.S. defense forces, received U.S. tariff favor on fish exports.

Haitian Army prolonged Pres. Magloire's tenure.

62 lost on Canadian airliner.

Russia won Olympic Games.

United States

Herter named to succeed Hoover as State Undersecy.

16 arrested in Clinton, Tenn. over pro-segregation actions.

AEC proposed new Govt.-industry atomic power program.

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struction of Hungary's "political independence." The U.S. resolution, indorsed Dec. 9 by 15 UN delegations, called for withdrawal of Soviet armed forces from Hungary & the restoration of an independent Hungarian state. (The U.S. had proposed informally Dec. 7 a resolution calling for suspension of Hungary's delegation to the assembly & condemnation of both Hungary & the USSR for suppression of the Hungarian revolt.)

A 2d resolution submitted in the assembly Dec. 10 urged that Hammarskjöld travel to Moscow "without delay" to discuss solution of the Hungarian crisis with the Soviet Govt. The resolution, submitted by India, Burma, Ceylon & Indonesia, "deplored" Soviet refusals to withdraw troops from Hungary. It noted that suppression of the revolt had brought "violence & bloodshed." It urged "cessation of existing foreign intervention" in Hungary. [See p. 387F3]

Refugees Defy Blockade

Hungarian escapees continued to pour into Austria Dec. 5-11 despite the increasing severity of Hungarian & Soviet border patrols. All travel in the Austrian border region of Hungary was banned Dec. 9. Austrian informants estimated Dec. 11 that more than 130,000 Hungarians had fled to Austria since the revolt began Oct. 23. More than 50,000 Hungarian refugees were said to have been evacuated to other Western nations—3,200 to the U.S. [See p. 396F1]

U.S. Starts Airlift

200 Hungarians left Munich, Germany for the U.S. Dec. 11 on the first flights of a Military Air Transport Service airlift ordered Dec. 6 by Pres. Eisenhower. A White House statement Dec. 6 indicated that of 15,500 extra-quota Hungarian "parolees," 9,500 would be brought to the U.S. by air, 4,500 by the Navy's Military Sea Transport Service. The U.S. quotas for Hungarian refugees & parolees were reported filled Dec. 11. [See p. 404E1]

(Tracy S. Voorhees, Pres. Eisenhower's coordindator of refugee affairs, named ex-U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Lawton Collins Dec. 5 to assist with refugee resettlement & ex-IRO Dir. Gen. William Hallam Tuck to serve as Voorhees' representative in Austria.)

Yugoslavia Returns Escapees

The UN High Comm. for Refugees' office demanded Dec. 8 that Yugoslavia explain the planned repatriation of 141 Hungarian refugees. Yugoslavia had reported Dec. 7 that 859 Hungarians had asked asylum since Oct. 23 & that 141 of these had "freely elected" to return home under a repatriation agreement signed Nov. 29. 51 repatriates were sent back to Hungary Dec. 7 & 90 Dec. 9 amid reports that Hungarian officials had been permitted to screen escapees & apply pressure for their return home. [See p. 395D3]

(The UN Gen. Assembly Dec. 10 approved by acclamation the nomination of Swiss UN observer Dr. Auguste R. Lindt as UN High Comm. for Refugees. Lindt replaced Dep. Comm. James M. Read, acting High Comm. since the death of C. J. van Heuven Goedhart [see p. 231E2]. The UN Children's Fund voted Dec. 11 to allocate $900,000 for Hungarian children's relief. Under an agreement revealed Dec. 5, all UN relief for Hungary was to be distributed through the Intl. Com. for the Red Cross. The Intl. Red Cross disclosed Dec. 8 that it would investigate charges of misappropriation of relief supplies in Hungary.) [See p. 404G1-A2]

MIDDLE EAST

Nixon Asks U.S. Aid Britain

U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon, addressing the Automobile Mfrs. Assn. in New York Dec. 6 on U.S. foreign policy, urged that Britain be given American help to meet the "financial plight" it faced due to the Suez crisis.

Nixon conceded that the U.S. had differed with its allies on handling of Mid-Eastern problems, but he said that Anglo-French acceptance of UN cease-fire demands had made "recriminations" purposeless and that it would be "in our interest" to support "our friends in Britain." He said he was "confident that there will be strong bipartisan support in the Congress" for aid to Britain. [See p. 402D1]

Nixon contended that the UN had been "saved" by the U.S.' determination to uphold "the same law for the powerful & the strong as for the weak & the defenseless." He said that the U.S. could not have supported the Anglo-French attack on Egypt because it was a "use of force not sanctioned by self-defense or United Nations mandate." "Because we took the position we did," Nixon added, "the peoples of Africa & Asia know now that we walk with them as moral equals, that we do not have one standard of law for the West & another for the East." [See pp. 367G2, 363E2]

World Fund Helps Britain

The Intl. Monetary Fund Dec. 10 authorized Britain to draw up to $1.3 billion to bolster British dollar & gold reserves and insure the value of the pound. IMF Mng.-Dir. Per Jacobsson said Dec 10 that the IMF had made $561,470,000 available for immediate British withdrawal and would release $738,530,000 for British sterling purchases during the next year. Britain would pay 2%-3½% interest on withdrawals up to the $1.3 billion limit (a ceiling equal to Britain's original $1.3 billion contribution to the IMF in .1945.) [See pp. 402C2, 322B3]

Commons Upholds Eden Govt.

A threatened revolt by Conservative members of Parliament against British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden's Govt. failed to materialize during debate on Eden's Mid-East policy in the House of Commons Dec. 5-6. Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd, defending Eden before Commons Dec. 5, said that the Anglo-French attack on Egypt had succeeded in drawing the U.S. into a positive stand on the Middle East by exposing Soviet penetration of the area [see p. 403E1-2]. Lloyd held that the Anglo-French intervention had been necessitated by UN failure to keep peace in the Middle East. [See p. 354F1-D2]

Aneurin Bevan, leftwing Laborite MP, charged Dec. 5 that the Anglo-French attack on Egypt had been "cooked up" in collusion with Israel and had failed in its principal objective—the "overthrow" of Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser [see p. 396E3]. Commons Dec. 6 passed by 312-260 a Conservative motion supporting Eden's Mid-Eastern policy. A Laborite censure amendment was defeated, 327-260. [See p. 393D-F3]

France Seeks Big 3 Meeting

French Amb.-to-U.S. Hervé Alphand conferred with U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles Dec. 6 and, according to Washington sources, requested a Western Big 3 heads-of-Govt. meeting in January. British Lord Privy Seal Richard A. Butler told Parliament in London Dec. 10 that Eden had made "no particular efforts" to plan a Big 3 meeting. [See p. 375B1]

French Premier Guy Mollet, in an ABC-TV *Press Conf.* interview Dec. 9, admitted that the U.S. had not been "informed of the final developments" leading to the Anglo-French attack on Egypt. Mollet said that if the U.S. had known of the plan, "you would have prevented us from doing it, and that we could not agree to."

(Mollet's Govt. won 6 confidence votes Dec. 10 in the French Natl. Assembly. 5 of the ballots approved parts of a proposed 4.5 trillion-franc [$12.-867 billion] budget for 1957. The 6th passed the entire budget by 215-184.) [See pp. 362B3, 153G2]

Allies Speed Suez Exodus

Lt. Gen. Sir Hugh Stockwell, Anglo-French field cmndr. in the Suez area, said Dec. 5 after a meeting with Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UN Emergency Force cmndr., that Anglo-French troop evacuations would be completed "within 2 or 3 weeks." Stockwell said that Burns had agreed to station a 2,500-man force in Port Said to keep Egyptian troops out of the city until the Allies had withdrawn. Stockwell disclosed that his force had totaled 13,000 British & 6,500 French troops at the peak of its operations in the canal zone. [See pp. 401B1, 393B2]

Disorders in Port Said

The troop departures were accompanied by increasing Egyptian hostility toward remaining Anglo-French forces despite UNEF patrols of the Port Said area. 3,000 Egyptians marched Dec. 7 in mourning for those killed during the Anglo-French attack. Port Said was declared out of bounds to British & French soldiers Dec. 9. Egypt apologized Dec. 10 for an at-

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tack on a British patrol earlier the same day. Egyptian guerrillas kidnaped Dec. 11 & claimed to have killed British Lt. Anthony Gerard Moorhouse, 20. Egyptian informants blamed the incidents on the outlawed Moslem Bro'hood. [See p. 394E3]

Israel Continues Withdrawal

Gen. Burns said Dec. 6 after a meeting in El Arish with the Israeli Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Moshe Dayan, that arrangements had been made for UNEF troops to contact Israeli Army units as they retreated from the Sinai Peninsula. Burns said that Yugoslav UNEF units had penetrated 15 mi. into the Sinai Penisula & found principal roads heavily mined. Israeli forces were reported Dec. 6 to be destroying Sinai road & rail facilities as they withdrew. [See p. 401D3]

Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban conferred with UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Dec. 5 and, according to Israeli sources, won agreement to indefinite UNEF control of the Sinai Peninsula. [See p. 373D-E1]

Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir said in Washington Dec. 11 that Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip was "a special problem . . . being dealt with in talks" with Hammarskjöld. Israel renewed Gaza Strip postal service Dec. 4 & reopened the area's schools Dec. 10. [See p. 403D1]

Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion called on the Israeli people Dec. 5 to "cooperate with the UN to the utmost of our ability." He warned a Histadrut (Gen. Confed. of Labor) meeting in Tel Aviv that Israel's position amid hostile Arab states remained critical. He charged that 3 of Israel's immediate Arab neighbors—Egypt, Jordan & Syria—were "ruled by dictators, corrupt kings or gangs of officers & feudal nobles." [See p. 403C1]

Egyptian Expulsion Protested

The U.S. expressed "deep concern" to Egypt Dec. 11 over the reported maltreatment of Egypt's Jewish population. Israeli Forgn. Min. Meir had asked the U.S. Dec. 7 to to urge that Egypt treat its Jewish residents "in a humane manner." Egypt Dec. 9 asked the Intl. Red Cross to help resettle 280 stateless Jews facing expulsion from Egypt for security reasons. Egyptian officials asserted that "no Egyptian Jew" had been "expelled or had his property confiscated." [See pp. 401G3-402C1]

Swiss Min.-to-Egypt Max Koenig said Dec. 9 that expulsions of individual British & French citizens from Egypt & sequestration of their property were "continuing relentlessly" on a large scale. Egyptian Interior Min. Zakaria Mohy Eldin said Dec. 9 that of 18,000 British & French citizens in Egypt, 1,452 had been ordered expelled from the country. [See p. 402F3]

Reds Cancel 'Volunteer' Offer

A Soviet statement issued Dec. 8 through Tass news agency said that the British, French & Israeli pledges to withdraw from Egypt "naturally cancels the question of dispatching Soviet volunteers to Egypt." The Soviet people, Tass said, had expressed "satisfaction" that the "fires of war in the Arab East had been extinguished." It noted that the USSR was counting on fulfillment of the withdrawal promises despite British, French & Israeli moves "to win some conditions in return for" observance of UN directives. [See p. 401E1]

U.S. Speeds Oil to Europe

The U.S. Interior Dept. issued an approved "plan of action" Dec. 11 for helping Britain & European nations with increased shipments of oil. The plan provided for realignment of world tanker traffic to meet oil shortages resulting from closure of the Suez Canal. ODM Dir. Arthur S. Flemming disclosed Dec. 11 that the U.S. Govt. had agreed to exempt American oil firms from anti-trust actions under the oil aid program. Flemming invited Mid-East Emergency Com. members to begin making increased oil shipments for Europe as they had planned. [See p. 402D1-A2]

Suez Reopening Task Surveyed

Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler (U.S.), advisor to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld on Suez Canal clearance problems, said Dec. 11 in Port Said that the canal would be reopened as soon as a one-way channel had been cleared. He estimated that full clearance would be accomplished in less than a year. Wheeler had conferred with Egyptian & Anglo-French officials in Cairo & the canal zone Dec. 8-11. [See p. 402B3]

USSR Denies Syrian Menace

Soviet Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov told newsmen at a Finnish Embassy reception in Moscow Dec. 6 that the USSR had sent Syria a "small amount of arms." Shepilov insisted, however, that the arms bought by Syria "cannot be a threat to peace." He denounced the "violent campaign of propaganda" directed against Syria and "all kinds of preparatory measures" aimed at Syria by Turkey & Iraq. He professed optimism on chances for a peaceful Mid-East settlement based on "consolidation of all peace-loving forces in the area." [See p. 403G3]

Syria Sees West-Israeli Plot

Syrian Pres. Shukri al-Kuwatly said Dec. 6 that Syria had been the 2d target, after Egypt, of a British-French-Israeli plot to destroy the Arab nationalist movements. Kuwatly, reviewing a first group of Youth Corps paramilitary student volunteers, said that Britain & France had revived the Sykes-Picot Agreement under which the Arab states were set up & devided into zones of influence. Israel, he said, was to receive parts of Syria & Jordan for aiding the plot. [See p. 403C2]

(The Syrian Youth Corps was said Dec. 6 to number 10,000 students, including women, on a part-time training basis. It was said to be armed with Czech machineguns & to be part of a 100,000-member Syrian Popular Resistance Org. modeled on Egypt's Natl. Liberation Army.)

Serraj Disclaims Dictatorship

Lt. Col. Abdel Hamid Serraj, 31, reputed Syrian strongman, said Dec. 9 that Syria had bought Soviet-bloc arms because Western nations had imposed arms sale conditions "we were unable to accept." Serraj said that Syria would have preferred to buy Western matériel but had been forced to buy an unspecified amount of Czech equipment. He denied that he was *de facto* ruler of Syria, asserting that he was "just one of a number of officers under the command of the [Army] Chief of Staff." [See pp. 403E-G1, 395B-C1]

Wide World

SERRAJ

Newsmen Shown Syrian Defenses

Western newsmen touring Syria at the invitation of Forgn. Min. Salah el-Bitar Dec. 5 reported no evidence of "significant" shipments of Soviet arms. Newsmen said they had been permitted to travel freely & saw no signs of Soviet tanks or jets. Western informants said Dec. 10 that except for 14 Czech T-34 tanks & some artillery, all Syrian arms imports had been limited to anti-aircraft & defensive matériel. [See p. 403E2]

Iraqi Forces Leave Jordan

The Iraqi Govt. disclosed Dec. 8 that Iraqi forces in Jordan under the Iraq-Jordan-Syria defense agreement had been recalled at Jordan's request. Iraqi sources said Dec. 11 that the withdrawal followed Jordanian attempts to put the joint Jordanian-Iraqi-Syrian force under Egyptian command. London informants said Dec. 10 that Jordan was letting Syrian troops remain in Jordan and that this indicated a further Jordanian shift toward Syrian-Egyptian influence. [See p. 376E1]

(Iraqi UN Rep. Fadhil al-Jamali warned Israel Dec. 6 that Iraq would continue to support Egypt fully on the Palestine question. Jamali told the UN Gen. Assembly that when it came to Palestine, "all the Arab world is Egypt & all Arab statesmen are Nassers.")

METO Envoys Seek Pact Changes

The Ambassadors to the U.S. of 4 Baghdad (METO) Pact nations—Iraq, Turkey, Iran & Pakistan—proposed Dec. 5 that the Baghdad Pact be linked with the NATO & SEATO alliances. The 4 envoys met in Washington with U.S. State Secy. Dulles & urged that he present the plan at the next NATO Council meeting in Paris [see p. 412D1]. They were said to have expressed "concern" over continued "infiltration & subversion" in the Middle East, and to have renewed requests for full U.S. participation in the METO alliance. [See p. 403A2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Dulles Seeks NATO Unity

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, addressing the North Atlantic Council at the start of its annual meeting in Paris Dec. 11, called upon the NATO allies to strengthen collective defenses but to shun the use of force unless attacked. [See p. 149B1-D2]

Briefings on Dulles' speech in the closed council session said he had emphasized these points: Nations resorting to force to remedy an injustice (as in the case of the Anglo-French attack on Egypt) violated the UN Charter & risked setting off a 3d world war; Soviet & Red Chinese despotism, as exemplified by the situation in Hungary, must be opposed with moral force & the maintenance of impregnable Western defenses; unrest "within" the USSR, rebellion in satellite countries & the weakening of Moscow's links to Western Communist parties were working toward the destruction of Soviet rulers.

Dulles called for closer consultation among the allies on how to deal with mutual problems such as the Middle Eastern crisis. He said the buildup of NATO defenses in Europe must continue and that the alliance could not rely on U.S.-based atomic retaliatory power to repel a Soviet attack. He warned that Soviet leaders might be driven to desperate measures entailing the risk of a world war as their empire disintegrated.

Dulles' speech was followed by addresses to the council by British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd & French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau, who defended their Govts.' actions in the Suez dispute. Turkish Forgn. Min. Selim Sarper was reported to have asked for more U.S. & NATO support of the METO (Baghdad Pact) alliance. [See pp. 411G3, 403A2]

The NATO Council session was preceded by talks among Dulles & other foreign ministers in Paris Dec. 9-10. Dulles said on leaving Washington Dec. 8 that he regarded the forthcoming NATO session as "perhaps the most important . . . that has been held." He promised on arrival in Paris Dec. 9 an effort to "bury past discords" within NATO. [See pp. 411G3, 402C1]

U.S. Keeps Iceland Base

The Icelandic & U.S. Govts. disclosed Dec. 6 in Reykjavik that Iceland had withdrawn its request for withdrawal of American defense forces from Icelandic NATO bases. Iceland reinstated an agreement made in 1951 under which 4,000 Americans were stationed in Iceland to man & defend Keflavik air base. American officials disclosed that Icelandic leaders, who had based their withdrawal demand on their belief that Russia's post-Stalin "peaceful" policy line had lessened the danger of Soviet aggression, had changed their view after the Soviet attack on Hungary. [See p. 207C3]

U.S. Fish Tariff Raise Vetoed

Pres. Eisenhower, in an action Dec. 10 of which the Icelandic Govt. was said to have had advance knowledge, rejected a U.S. Tariff Comm. recommendation that tariffs on U.S.-imported groundfish fillets be raised. The President referred to Iceland, Canada & Norway in explaining that the higher tariffs would be injurious to "close friends" whose "economic strength is of strategic importance . . . in the continuing struggle against . . . world communism." He said his Admin. would find other ways to aid the American groundfish industry. (The proposed new tariff scale of 2.8125¢-3.75¢ a lb. [instead of 1⅞¢-2½¢] had been expected to reduce the U.S.' 28% share of Icelandic exports of groundfish fillets. Russia recently had increased its buying of Icelandic fish products in an effort to intensify anti-American feeling in Iceland.) [See p. 334C2]

Germans Vote 12-Month Draft

The West German Bundestag (Lower House) passed on final reading Dec. 5 a bill providing for a 12-mo. service term for West German Army draftees. The measure was opposed only by the Social Dem. Party. West German officials indicated that the first 15,000 conscripts in the 19-yr. age group would be inducted next spring, with an eventual goal of 200,000 draftees in a 500,000-man West German Army. [See p. 243D3]

Philippines to Security Council

The UN Gen. Assembly Dec. 7 elected the Philippines over Czechoslovakia to one of the 6 nonpermanent UN Security Council seats, 4 of which would become vacant Jan. 1. The secret-ballot vote (51 for the Philippines, 20 for Czechoslovakia) gave the Philippines one more than the 2/3 assembly majority required for election. Soviet UN delegation chief Vasily V. Kuznetsov lodged a "strong protest" Dec. 7 against the election of the Philippines. He said it was a "crude violation" of UN rules which guaranteed a nonpermanent Security Council seat to East Europe. The USSR, in announcing the Czech candidacy Dec. 5, had ignored a 1955 "gentleman's agreement" dividing one nonpermanent Security Council term between Yugoslavia & the Philippines. [See Vol. XV, p. 415C3]

Haiti President Extends Rule

Haitian Pres. Paul E. Magloire, 49, resigned Dec. 6 at the end of his 6-yr. term but immediately took up the office again with Army support. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Antoine Levelt declared that because of the widespread operation of terrorists, it would be necessary for the Army to take control of the country. He then designated Magloire to take over leadership of the Govt.

Unrest was believed to stem from 2 variant interpretations of the Constitution. Magloire's followers contended that his tenure would not end until May 15. His foes had demanded that he resign on Dec. 6, the anniversary of his taking office.

Opposition leader Sen. Louis Dejoie & 2 assistants were arrested Dec. 6 on charges of having incited unrest. Other oppositionists were reported to have gone into hiding. A general strike was staged in Port-au-Prince Dec. 10-11 with shops remaining closed & civil service workers absent from work. Arrests during the 2 days were estimated in the hundreds.

N.Y. Times correspondent Paul P. Kennedy was expelled from Haiti Dec. 10 with no reason stipulated. U.S. Amb.-to-Haiti Roy Tascoe Davis was recalled to Washington Dec. 11 for consultations. [See p. 178G3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Herter to Replace Hoover

The White House announced Dec. 8 that Gov. Christian Archibald Herter (R., Mass.), 61, had been selected to succeed Herbert Hoover Jr., 53, as Undersecretary of State. Hoover's resignation, effective "about" Feb. 1, 1957, was accepted by Pres. Eisenhower with "deep regret." Hoover, who had been Actg. State Secretary for nearly a month during State Secy. John Foster Dulles' recuperation from an operation, said he planned to "resume my career in engineering."

Facts on Herter. Born in Paris Mar. 28, 1895 of American art students. Was bi-lingual (French & English) from childhood. Arrived in U.S. at age 10 after schooling in Paris. Received AB degree cum laude from Harvard at 20. Served as attaché at U.S. Embassy in Berlin 1916-17. Arrested as spy by Germany in Mainz in 1917 but was released and served that year as acting U.S. Minister to Belgium. Helped draft prisoner-of-war treaty with Germany and acted as secy. to American Comm. to Negotiate Peace 1918-19. Asst. to Commerce Secy. Herbert Hoover 1919-24. Exec. Secy. to European Relief Council 1920-21. Became part-owner & editor of magazine "The Independent" 1924-28, associate editor "The Sportsman" 1927-36. Lectured on intl. relations at Harvard 1929-30. Served in Massachusetts House 1931-43, the latter 4 years as Speaker; was author of Massachusetts Employment Security Law. Served in U.S. House of Reps. 1943-53, supported Democratic Admin. proposals to aid war-torn countries & strengthen U.S.' allies but pressed for coordinated program & reasonable limits to avoid harming U.S. economy. Sponsored resolution for special House committee to study entire foreign aid problem; served as acting chairman during committee's data-collecting tour of Europe in 1947; helped plan detailed program of aid procedure [see Vol. VII, p. 357J-K]. Elected for 2 terms as Governor of Massachusetts, beginning 1953; his 2d term was to expire Jan. 3, 1957. Harold E. Stassen failed in 1956 in efforts to have GOP Natl. Convention choose Herter rather than Richard M. Nixon as Vice Presidential nominee [see p. 284D1-D3]. Herter married Mary Caroline Pratt Aug. 25, 1917. Sons—Christian A. Jr., Frederic Pratt, Eliot Miles. Daughter—Adele. [See p. 389D3]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower's plan for a mid-January tour of drought-stricken states was announced Dec. 5 at the Augusta (Ga.) Natl. Golf Club, where Mr. Eisenhower was vacationing. (The *N.Y. Times* reported Dec. 8 that U. of Arizona scientists had appraised the Southwest drought as the worst in 700 years. Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Missouri, Kansas & Utah were the hardest hit. It started 4 years ago in Mo., 10 years ago in Okla.) [See p. 375E1]

Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 5 accepted with regret the resignation of Carter L. Burgess (to be 40 Dec. 31) as Asst. Defense Secy. for Manpower, Personnel & Reserve, effective before Feb. 1. Burgess, who also resigned

from the Comm. on Govt. Security, was to become pres. of Trans World Airlines. [See p. 309B-C2]

The President Dec. 8 accepted with regret the resignation of Chester R. Davis as Asst. Army Secy. for financial management, effective Dec. 15. [See Vol. XV, p. 67E1]

It was announced at Mr. Eisenhower's vacation hq. Dec. 8 that the President's Citizen Advisers on the Mutual Security Program, headed by Benjamin F. Fairless, would make a world trip Dec. 17-Feb. 17 to study the foreign aid situation before turning in its final report Mar. 1. [See p. 316E1]

Prime Min. Louis S. St. Laurent of Canada visited Pres. Eisenhower and joined him in golf at the Augusta course Dec. 11. [See p. 112C-D2]

Mr. Eisenhower conferred with Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson & other officials on the defense budget Dec. 7. Wilson confirmed later that an increase was planned. [See p. 262B-D2]

CONGRESS

Monetary Policy. The Eisenhower Admin.'s tight monetary policy, accompanied by high interest rates, was assailed by Chrmn. Robert R. Young of the N.Y. Central R.R. Dec. 10 at hearings before a Joint Economic Report subcommittee. "The rising interest costs & shortages of credit . . . add powerful new inflationary forces to an already hardship situation," he warned. "There is not only the direct cost in higher interest but also the reduced productivity that must eventually flow from postponed capital projects." Elliott V. Bell, *Business Week* editor-publisher, told the subcommittee Dec. 10 that "rising interest rates present no serious obstacle to large & profitable corporations" because "interest paid is a tax-deductible expense" and a 4% rate costs a big corporation "less than 2%." Even an 8%-9% rate "would cost the large corporations after taxes less than municipalities are now paying for money to build schools," he said, but "the corporation that is in trouble, operating in the red, is directly penalized." He charged that "the tight money policy thus far has hurt home builders, small business & municipalities that need to build schools & other improvements."

The tight money policy was defended Dec. 11 by Fed. Reserve Board Chrmn. William McChesney Martin Jr., who predicted that a drop in interest rates would increase the money supply and speed up inflation. Martin insisted that an over-demand for credit rather than FRB action had caused the current "tightness." "Creating more money will not create more goods," he insisted. "It can only intensify demands for the current supply of labor & materials. That is outright inflation."

Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.), subcommittee chairman, disagreed. He urged direct FRB purchase of state & municipal bonds for school construction & other necessary projects.

(The Treasury announced Dec. 10 that its short-term borrowing costs had risen to a 3.268% average—a 23-yr. high.) [See p. 286F2]

Teenage Swindlers. Witnesses before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) told in Newark, N.J. Dec. 11 how teenage girls were recruited into an interstate confidence racket to swindle elderly women. The witnesses, including 3 girls who had practiced the racket, said 16-yr.-old girls were persuaded by men who made love to them to enter the racket and to turn over their full proceeds to the men. The usual method of operation was for 2 girls, working in partnership, to discover whether an elderly woman had a savings account. If she had, they would pretend to have found a purse with a large sum of money and would offer to share it with the old woman provided she withdrew her savings as a sign of good faith. The swindlers then would disappear with the savings. [See p. 172A-B3]

Powell Probed. It was disclosed in New York Dec. 5 that a federal grand jury had opened a "full-scale" investigation of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) on charges of possible tax evasion, padding of his Congressional payroll & salary kickbacks. Fed. Dist. Judge Sylvester J. Ryan Dec. 5 ordered the House of Representatives' disbursing clerk & Sgt.-at-Arms to produce all financial records concerning Powell & his employes. [See p. 352B-C3]

(The House Democratic Patronage Com. said Nov. 16 that it had punished Powell for supporting Pres. Eisenhower in the recent election by dropping 2 Powell patronage appointees from the House payroll.) [See p. 342C1]

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Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. urged in an NBC-TV *Meet the Press* interview Dec. 9 that his committee make a thorough inquiry into Eisenhower Admin. foreign policy with emphasis on the Middle East. [See p. 375A2] . . . **Sen. Charles E. Potter** (Mich.) Dec. 11 joined 3 other GOP Senators & 6 Democratic Senators in a move to curb Senate filibusters that had blocked civil rights legislation. They proposed abolition of Senate Rule 22 which authorized unlimited debate. Potter, who had voted against such a move in 1953 [see Vol. XIII, p. 14C], said the situation had changed and the rule now threatened "the continuing record of progressive achievement under our Republican Admin." [See p. 398D1-A2] . . . **Dan** Throop Smith, tax policy aide to Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey, told a House Ways & Means subcommittee Dec. 10 that the Eisenhower Admin. budget had "no room" for a tax cut in fiscal 1958. [See pp. 406G3, 369A-B1, 286B1, F2] . . . **Sen. Theodore F. Green** (D., R.I.) reached the age of 89 years & 57 days Nov. 28 to become the oldest man ever to serve in Congress. [See p. 201G1]

CIVIL RIGHTS

Clinton Arrests. 15 segregationists were arrested in Clinton, Tenn. Dec. 5 & a 16th Dec. 6 on charges of contempt of court for allegedly violating Fed. Dist. Judge Robert Love Taylor's injunction against interfering with racial integration at Clinton High School. The defendants, including 2 women, were brought to Knoxville, Tenn., where Taylor released them on bail pending trial, which he scheduled Dec. 10 to open Jan. 28, 1957. W. H. Till, chairman of the local White Citizens Council, & Alonzo Bulloch, a backwoods preacher, were among those arrested.

During a pre-trial hearing Dec. 6, Joseph Diehl, 43, Knox County farmer & White Citizens Council member, was arrested in Taylor's court for distributing "inflammatory" anti-Semitic literature. Taylor gave him a 30-day sentence for criminal contempt.

Clinton High School, which had been closed Dec. 4 after violence by segregationists, reopened Dec. 10. White & Negro pupils attended without incident. [See pp. 405G3-406D1]

Transportation. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. announced Dec. 10, at the conclusion of a one-day conference with U.S. Attorneys from Southern & border states, that the Justice Dept. would put "primary emphasis . . . upon voluntary compliance" in enforcing a Supreme Court order against segregation in public transportation. [See p. 390D3] . . . The N.Y. State Comm. Against Discrimination announced Dec. 10 that 18 railroads operating in New York & New Jersey had assured the 2 states that they had adopted policies barring racial bias in employment. [See p. 406F1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Labor. The Supreme Court ruled unanimously Dec. 10 that a union cannot be penalized because an officer files a false non-Communist affidavit with the NLRB even if union members know it to be false. The court held that only the person making the false affidavit was subject to penalty. The ruling resulted from the convictions, on charges of filing false affidavits, of Ben Gold, ex-pres. of the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers, & Maurice Travis, former exec. secy. of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. The NLRB had denied its services to the 2 unions after the convictions. [See p. 391G1-B2]

The Supreme Court Dec. 10 unanimously upheld the NLRB's use of its "allowable discretion" in ordering an F. W. Woolworth Co. store in San Bernardino, Calif. to furnish wage data to the Retail Clerks Union during contract negotiations. The ruling overturned a Fed. Court of Appeals decision that the company need not supply the data.

The Commerce & Labor Depts. reported Dec. 10 that U.S. employment had dropped from 66,200,000 Oct. 15 to 65,300,000 Nov. 15 and that unemployment had risen from 1,900,000 to 2,460,000 in the same period [see p. 359G2]. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Dec. 5 that 325 new strikes involving 130,000 workers had started in October, bringing the number of stoppages in effect to 525, the number of workers involved to 190,000 and the number of man-days lost to 1,000,000. [See p. 390F2]

Atomic Energy. A program to expand & speed up private & Govt. atomic development was proposed by Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss Dec. 11 at a meeting of the American Nuclear Society in Washington. Under Strauss' plan: (1) Private industry would be asked to submit new proposals for building reactors; (2) the size or type would not be limited; (3) priority would to go to reactors fueled with natural uranium & using heavy water as a moderator; (4) industry would get the first chance, but if it did not produce acceptable proposals, the AEC would "build these reactors on its own initiative"; (5) the Govt. would assume "a greater share of the cost of research & development as distinct from actual construction costs"; (6) charges for leasing nuclear fuels for commercial reactors would be reduced or waived; (7) the AEC soon would determine the prices it would charge for "chemical processing of nuclear fuel elements in Govt. facilities"; (8) the AEC's "new & more elastic partnership with industry" would be extended "to include reactor projects designed for other commercial uses. . . ." [See p. 380B-C3]

Armed Forces. The first test rocket for the U.S.' man-made earth satellite was launched at Patrick Air Force Base, Fla. Dec. 8. The 45-ft. Viking, in effect a scale model of the 72-ft. Vanguard 3-stage rocket to be used for the actual satellite, attained a height of 125 miles & a speed of 4,000 mph., the greatest speed of any known man-made projectile. It carried a "minitrack" radio transmitter which was ejected at a height of 50 miles & tracked by scientists. [See p. 319E1]

A 74-ft. Snark guided missile, launched at Patrick Air Base Dec. 5 for a "closed course" test, failed to respond to radio signals for the first of a pre-determined series of turns and sped away without control. AF spokesmen said Dec. 7 that it might have traveled a record 3,000 miles and crashed in Brazilian jungles. The jet missile, capable of carrying an atomic warhead, was believed to have a range of 5,000 miles. [See p. 114D1]

The Air Research & Dvlpt. Command announced in Baltimore Dec. 10 that the jet TM-61 Martin Matador, a 39.6-ft. weapon, had completed its final test flight Nov. 30 and had become "the Air Force's first completely tactical missile." The AF said the Matador was "now on duty just this side of the Iron Curtain."

Robert S. Bird & Tom Lambert reported in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Dec. 5 that it took 5 yrs. & 4 mos. to bring the Lockheed F-104 Starfighter, with a climbing speed of more than 1,000 mph., "from first design study to first production model flight." They cited Robert E. Goss, Lockheed pres., as claiming the plane could have been produced 18 mos. sooner "if they had not been held up by Pentagon & Air Force indecision." They reported Dec. 6 that because of such delays, it took 7½ years from the "first formal study" before the U.S.' "first supersonic bomber," the multi-jet Convair B-58 medium range Hustler, "made its first flight—in prototype only." They expected it to take at least 4 more years—11½ years in all—before production models were in operational commands. [See p. 405F2-A3]

The AF announced Dec. 5 that it was turning 2 AF Reserve tactical bomber wings & 3 Reserve fighter-bomber wings into troop-carrier wings. This would give the AF reserve 18 troop-carrier wings & 6 fighter-bomber wings. The Air Natl. Guard was to have 8 air defense wings (with all-weather fighters), 17 fighter-interceptor wings & 2 tactical reconnaisance wings. Asst. Defense Secy. Carter L. Burgess said in a UP interview Dec. 9 that the Pentagon was planning to cut the over-all military reserve program and would "emphasize quality" rather than "quantity." The goal, he said, was a smaller but better-trained reserve that could be mobilized quickly. [See p. 77D2]

The Army announced Dec. 4 that it was ending the use of messenger pigeons, which had been made obsolete by electronic devices. The Army had announced Dec. 1 that it was deactivating its last combat mule unit—the 4th Field Artillery Battalion (Pack)—and replacing it with an Experimental 4th Airphibious Field Artillery Firing Unit using helicopters.

Communism. FBI undercoverman Stephen A. Wereb testified in Los Angeles Dec. 6, at hearings of a House Un-American Activities subcommittee headed by Rep. Clyde Doyle (D., Calif.), that he had known Mrs. Delphine Murphy Smith, Carl Brant & John Uhrin as active Communists. Mrs. Smith, former exec. secy. of the Los Angeles branch of the American Com. for Protection of the Forgn. Born, & the 2 men, also alleged functionaries of the ACPFB, invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to discuss their activities. 3 men ejected from the hearing room Dec. 7: (1) Retired Brig. Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge, 64, who rose from among the spectators to denounce the committee for "treason" & "subversion of the Constitution"; he had been commandant of the Army's Adjutant General's school, a member of the West Point faculty & 1956 Vice Presidential nominee of the Natl. Prohibition Party; (2) Maynard Omerberg, lawyer who guffawed at Doyle's observation that Congress aimed to legislate intelligently; (3) Abraham Lincoln Wirin, who, as counsel for Mrs. Rose Chernin Kusnitz, a witness, had argued with subcommittee counsel Richard Arens over Mrs. Kusnitz' rights. In San Francisco Dec. 11, the subcommittee ejected Louis Goldblatt for arguing with members & counsel and calling Arens a "cheap publicity hound." Arens said that Goldblatt, an aide to Harry Bridges, pres. of the leftwing Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, had been identified by Louis Rosser in Dec. 1953 as author (under the CP name "Lew Miller") of the Young Communist League pamphlet *Young Communists in Action.* [See p. 406E-F2]

The Senate Internal Security Subcom. charged in Honolulu Dec. 7, after 6 days of hearings on communism in Hawaii, that "conspiratorial forces" controlled the ILWU & United Public Workers and thereby "exercise a farflung influence of the islands." The subcommittee said "Communists are acting in a present-day conspiracy to further the Soviet purposes" in Hawaii. [See p. 406G1-D2]

FOF Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Dec. 8

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,943	*$21,910	*$21,688
Currency circulation	*$31,450	*$31,355	*$31,070
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	[a]*$30,407	*$30,449	*$26,014
N.Y. bank clearings	$12,472,527,409	$11,871,167,169	$10,437,851,671
England note circulation	*£1,937,671	*£1,906,331	*£1,828.38
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	11,989,320	11,285,965	13,093,322
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	205.69	201.01	202.17
Bond sales (par value)	$38,169,000	$35,020,000	$21,222,400
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	90.52	90.41	98.23
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	194,586	185,038	206,279
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,132,650	7,195,350	6,836,400
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,140,000	10,420,000	9,063,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]12,075	*11,439	*11,359
Carloading (cars)	[b]752,150	650,920	723,786
	Oct.	**Sept.**	**Oct. 1955**
Steel output (tons)	11,048,513	10,442,659	10,501,050
Iron & steel payrolls	[r a]**$358.935	[a]**$338.99	*$325.114
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.68⅝	$2.68⅞	$2.49⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.63⅛	$1.64¼	$1.49⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$.345	$.3445	.....
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$65.17	$64.33	$49.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.14	$6.16	$5.99
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]115.7	115.9	111.1
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]196	148	197
Failures (Nov. 29)‡	254	207	209
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**Oct.**	**Sept.**	**Oct. 1955**
Imports	*$1,074	*$992	*$1,010.9
Exports	$1,661	*$1,518	*$1,395
Com'l (non-military)	[r a]**$1,554.4	*$1,418.7	$1,277

* In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune ‡ Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 94 cities, Nov. 28 [b] Dec. 1 [c] Nov. 24 [d] Dec. 4 [r] Record
[s] Employment in the Industry dropped from about 687,900 in Sept. to 687,400 in Oct.

OBITUARIES

Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, 63, leader of India's 60 million untouchables who led 250,000 followers in mass conversion to Buddhism [see p. 343B2] to protest tyrannies of Hinduism, Indian Law Min. 1947, one of main authors of Indian Constitution; Dec. 6 in New Delhi.

Jimmy (James Crawford) Angel, 57, U.S. World War I pilot who became soldier-of-fortune & gold prospector, discovered 6,500-ft. Angel Falls (world's highest waterfall) in Vene-

zuela 1929; Dec. 8 in Balboa, Panama Canal Zone after suffering stroke.

Hans Barth, 59, German-born concert pianist, harpsichordist, inventor of quarter-tone piano; Dec. 8 in Mandarin, Fla.

Horace G. Byers, 83, head of chemistry depts. at U. of Washington 1899-1919 & Cooper Union 1919-29, U.S. Agri. Dept. aide 1928-42; Dec. 2 in Staunton, Va.

Jack Cohn, 67, co-founder with brother Harry of Columbia Pictures in 1920, first to produce newsreels & animated cartoons; Dec. 8 in New York of pulmonary embolism.

Markham Cheever, 76, engineer, Ebasco Intl. Corp. pres. 1944-47; Dec. 5 in New York.

Mrs. Grace Reidy Comiskey, 62, Chicago White Sox pres. since 1941 (first woman pres. in Amer. League); Dec. 10 in Chicago of heart attack.

Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, 84, first Cuban Amb. to U.S., head of League of Nations 4th Assembly 1923, Min. of State 1933; Dec. 8 in Havana.

Louis A. Handman, 62, vaudeville pianist, composer (*Puddin' Head Jones, Is My Baby Blue Tonight?, Don't Ever Change*); Dec. 9 in N.Y.

Dr. Hussein Heikal, 68, ex-pres. Egyptian Senate, Min. without Portfolio & Education Min. 1938, UN Gen. Assembly delegate 1946; Dec. 8 in Cairo.

Paul W. Kesten, 58, pioneer in development of color TV, ex-CBS vice chrmn.; Dec. 4 in Great Barrington, Mass.

Prince Fumitaka Konoye, 41, son of late Japanese ex-Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye (suicide 1945), prisoner of USSR since capture in Manchuria 1945 & sentencing to 25-yr. term 1951 for "supporting capitalism"; death Oct. 20 in Russian prison camp reported Dec. 10 in Tokyo. [See Vol. V, p. 358G]

Samuel A. Lerner, 72, founder of Lerner Stores (women's apparel chain) 1917; Dec. 5 in Los Angeles.

Princess Marie Louise (Françoise Josephine Louise Augustine Marie), 84, oldest member of British royal family, last granddaughter of Queen Victoria; Dec. 8 in London.

Fred Little Packer, 70, *N.Y. Daily Mirror* political cartoonist since 1933, 1952 Pulitzer Prize winner; Dec. 8 in Brightwater, N.Y. [See Vol. XII, p. 148A]

Geoffrey Parsons Sr., 77, *N.Y. Herald Tribune* chief editorial writer 1924-52, 1942 Pulitzer Prize winner; Dec. 8 in N.Y. [See Vol. II, p. 144C]

Isaac Platt, 81, attorney, U.S. Comm. for Southern Dist. of N. Y. 1930-56; Dec. 9 in Bradenton, Fla.

Lord Quickswood of Clothall (Hugh Richard Heathcote Cecil), 87, Conservative member British House of Commons 1910-37, provost of Eton Coll. 1937-44; Dec. 10 in Bournemouth, Eng.

Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Regnier, 62, military aid to Presidents Coolidge, Hoover; Dec. 7 in Carlsbad, Calif.

Edward Wales Root, 72, modern art authority & collector, Hamilton Coll. art appreciation prof. 1920-40, son of Elihu Root (Theodore Roosevelt's State Secy.); Dec. 5 in New York.

David Shimoni, 70, Russian-born Israeli poet, chrmn. Israeli Writers' Assn.; Dec. 10 in Tel Aviv.

Col. John R. Simpson, 80, bd. chrmn. Van Raalte Co.; Dec. 5, Sea Island, Ga.

Dr. Radenko Stankovitch, 76, one of 3 Yugoslav Regents 1934-41 after assassination of King Alexander II, imprisoned for collaboration with Nazis after World War II; Dec. 6 in Belgrade. [See Vol. XIII, p. 399D2]

Dr. Horace S. Uhler, 84, Yale U. physics prof. emeritus, specialist in spectroscopy, geometrical optics; Dec. 6 in Meriden, Conn.

John Philip Weyerhaeuser Jr., 57, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. pres. whose son, George, 9, was kidnaped in 1935 but released unharmed after payment of $200,000 ransom; Dec. 8 in Tacoma, Wash. of leukemia.

SPORTS

Russia Wins Olympics

U.S. Dominates Track & Field

The USSR overcame American track & field supremacy by starring in secondary events and won the 1956 Summer Olympics held in Melbourne, Australia Nov. 22-Dec. 8. Soviet competitors scored 722 pts. to the Americans' 593 in unofficial press scoring of the showings made by national teams.

The U.S. won first-place gold medals in 16 track & field events (15 men's, one women's) to Russia's 5 (2 men's, 3 women's). Individual stars in men's track competition were American sprinter Bobby Morrow of Abilene Christian College (Tex.), who won the 100-meter & 200-meter dashes & shared in a 400-meter relay victory, and Vladimir Kuts, Russian winner of the 5,000-meter & 10,000-meter runs. Ron Delaney of Ireland won the 1,500-meter run with John Landy, Australian mile-run world record holder, finishing 3d.

The Russian team ranked 2d in unofficial national scoring until Dec. 6, when it took the lead by winning 5 classes in Greco-Roman wrestling & 7 of 8 events in men's gymnastics.

The games were opened Nov. 22 in the Cricket Ground Olympic Stadium in Melbourne with the Duke of Edinburgh presiding. The Olympic flame, transported from Greece, was carried into the stadium by Australian runner Ron Clarke. 4,000 athletes from 67 nations participated in events that attracted 2 million spectator admissions. [See Vol. XII, p. 251M]

46 of 175 athletes, coaches & managers in the Hungarian contingent (5th in the Olympics final standing) elected Dec. 8 to remain in Australia as political refugees. Among those refusing to return home: miler Laszlo Tabori. Many members of the Hungarian team said they were returning to protect members of their families. 7 Rumanian Olympic athletes also disclosed Dec. 11 that they would remain in Australia. [See p. 382E1]

Olympic Score by Nations

	G.	S.	B.	Pts.
USSR	37	29	33	722
U.S.	32	25	17	593
Aust'lia	13	8	14	278½
Germany	6	13	7	223
Hungary	9	10	7	220½
Italy	8	8	9	185
Britain	6	7	11	180½
Sweden	8	5	6	164
Japan	4	10	5	139
France	4	4	6	120½
Rumania	5	3	5	108
Finland	3	1	11	98½
Poland	1	4	4	73½
Czech.	1	4	1	71½
Turkey	3	2	2	61
Canada	2	1	3	52
Iran	2	2	1	48
Bulgaria	1	3	1	34½
Denmark	1	2	1	29
Ireland	1	1	3	28½
N. Z'l'nd	2	0	0	26
Korea	0	1	1	22
Yugo.	0	3	0	22
Norway	1	0	2	21
Arg'nt'na	0	1	1	18½
Chile	0	2	2	17
Mexico	1	0	1	17
Brazil	1	0	0	12
Austria	0	0	2	12
Belgium	0	2	0	11
India	1	0	0	10
Trinidad	0	0	0	7
Uruguay	0	0	1	6
Switz.	0	0	1	5
Iceland	0	1	0	5
Pakistan	0	1	0	5
Greece	0	0	1	4
Bahamas	0	0	1	4
Portugal	0	0	0	3
Nigeria	0	0	0	2
Cuba	0	0	0	1
Malaya	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	0	0	1

G—gold medals for first place S—silver medals for 2d place B—bronze medals for 3d place Pts.—total points amassed by unofficial U.S. scoring system giving 10 for first place, 5 for 2d, 4 for 3d, 3 for 4th, 2 for 5th, one for 6th

1956 OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

See p. 294F1 for equestrian winners, pp. 47A3-48A1 for Winter Games winners

TRACK & FIELD

Men's Events

100-meter dash Nov. 24—Bobby Morrow, U.S., in 10.5 sec.; 200-m. dash Nov. 27—Morrow in 20.6*; 400-m. run Nov. 29—Charley Jenkins, U.S. in 46.7; 800-m. run Nov. 26—Tom Courtney, U.S., in 1 min. 46.7 sec.*; 1,500-m. run Dec. 1—Ron Delaney, Ireland, in 3:41.2*; 5,000-m. run Nov. 28—Vladimir Kuts, USSR, in 13:39.6*; 10,000-m. run Nov. 23—Kuts in 28:45.6*; 110-m. high hurdles Nov. 28—Lee Calhoun, U.S., in 13.5*; 400-m. hurdles Nov. 24—Glenn Davis, U.S., in 50.1*; 400-m. relay Dec. 1—U.S. team (Walter Baker, Lea King, Ira Murchison, Bobby Morrow) in 39.5†; 1,600-m. relay Dec. 1—U.S. team (Tom Courtney, Charley Jenkins, Jesse Mashburn, Lou Jones) in 3:04.8; 3,000-m. steeplechase Nov. 29—Chris Brasher, Britain, in 8:41.2*; 20-km. walk Nov. 28—Leonid Spirine, USSR in 1:31.27; 50-km. walk Nov. 24—Norman Read, N.Z. in 4:30:42.8; marathon Dec. 1—Alain Mimoun, France, in 2:25; decathlon Nov. 28-30—Milton Campbell, U.S., with 7,937 pts.*; broad jump Nov. 24—Gregory Bell, U.S., 25′ 8¼″; shot put Nov. 28—Parry O'Brien, U.S., 60′ 11″*; discus Nov. 27—Al Oerter, U.S., 184′ 11″*; hammer throw Nov. 24—Harold Connolly, U.S., 207′ 3½″*; javelin Nov. 26—Egil Danielsen, Norway, 281′ 2¼″†; hop, step & jump Nov. 27—Adhemar Ferreira Da Silva, Brazil, 53′ 7½″*; high jump Nov. 23—Charley Dumas, U.S., 6′ 11¼″*; pole vault Nov. 26—Bob Richards, U.S., 14′ 11½″.*

Women's Events

100-meter dash Nov. 26—Betty Cutberth, Australia; 200-m. dash Nov. 30—Miss Cutberth in 23.4 sec.*; 400-m. relay Dec. 1—Australian team (Shirley Strickland de la Hunty, Norma Croker, Fleur Mellor, Betty Cutberth) in 44.5†; 80-m. hurdles Nov. 28—Mrs. de la Hunty in 10.7*; broad jump Nov. 27—Elzbieta Krzesinska, Poland, 20′ 9¾″‡; high jump Dec. 1—Mildred McDaniel, U.S., 5′ 9¼″†; discus Nov. 23—Olga Fikotova, Czech., 176′ 1½″*; javelin Nov. 28—Inessa Iaounzem, USSR, 176′ 8″*; shot put Nov. 30—Tamara Tychkevitch, USSR, 54′ 5″.*

SWIMMING

Men's Events

100-meter free-style Nov. 30—Jon Henricks, Australia, in 55.4 sec.*; 100-m. backstroke Dec. 6—David Thiele, Australia, in 1 min. 2.2 sec.*; 200-m. butterfly Dec. 1—Bill Yorzyk, U.S., in 2:19.3*; 200-m. breaststroke Dec. 6—Masura Furukawa, Ja-

*Olympic record †Olympic & world record ‡Equalled world record

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro)—(Dec. 8) San Francisco 38, Green Bay 20. (Dec. 9) Cleve. 24, N.Y. 7; Detroit 45, Pittsburgh 7; Chicago Bears 10, Chicago Cards 3; Washn. 19, Phila. 17; Los Angeles 31, Baltimore 7.

College—(Dec. 8) Pitt 14, Miami 7.

All-American football teams chosen by AP Dec. 9 & UP Nov. 29 (identical choices unless noted): ends—Ronald Kramer of Mich. & Jos. Walton of Pitt; tackles—John Witte of Ore. St., Alex Karras of Iowa (AP), Lou Michaels of Ky. (UP); guards—Wm. Glass of Baylor & Jas. Parker of Ohio St.; center—Jerry Tubbs of Okla.; backs—Tom McDonald of Okla., John Majors of Tenn., Jas. Brown of Syracuse, Donald Bosseler of Miami (AP), Paul Hornung of Notre Dame (UP). [See p. 408B-C2] . . . **Paul Hornung,** Notre Dame back, was named winner of the John W. Heisman Meml. Trophy as best U.S. college football player this year by the Downtown Athletic Club in New York Dec. 4. [See p. 408G2] . . . **John E. Sauer** resigned Dec. 10 as football coach at The Citadel.

pan, in 2:34.7*; 400-m. free-style Dec. 4—Murray Rose, Australia, in 4:27.3*; 1,500-m. free-style Dec. 7—Rose; 800-m. relay Dec. 3—Australian team (Kevin O'Halloran, John Devitt, Murray Rose, Jon Henricks) in 8:23.6†; springboard diving Dec. 1—Bob Clotworthy, U.S.; platform diving Dec. 6—Joaquin Capilla, Mexico.

Women's Events

100-meter free-style Dec. 1—Dawn Fraser, Australia, in 1 min. 12 sec.*; 100-m. backstroke Dec. 5—Judy Grinham, Britain, in 1:12.9*; 100-m. butterfly Dec. 5—Shelley Mann, U.S., in 1:11*; 200-m. breaststroke Nov. 30—Ursula Happe, Germany; 400-m. free-style Dec. 7—Lorraine Crapp, Australia, in 4:56.6*; 400-m. free-style relay Dec. 6—Australian team (Dawn Fraser, Faith Leech, Sandra Morgan, Lorraine Crapp) in 4:17.1†; springboard diving Dec. 4—Pat Keller McCormick, U.S.; platform diving Dec. 7—Mrs. McCormick.

GYMNASTICS

Men's Events Dec. 6

Pommeled horse—Boris Chakhline, USSR; parallel bars—Victor Tchoukarine, USSR; free standing exercises—Valentine Mouratov, USSR; ring—Albert Azarian, USSR; horizontal bars—Takashi Ono, Japan; combined exercises—Victor Tchoukarine, USSR; long horse—Helmuth Bantz, Germany, & Valentine Mouratov, USSR (tie); team combined exercises—USSR.

Women's Events

Beam exercises Dec. 5—Agnes Keleti, Hungary; combined exercises Dec. 5—Larisa Latynina, USSR; free standing exercises Dec. 5—Miss Keleti & Miss Latynina (tie); side horse vaulting Dec. 5—Miss Latynina; parallel bars Dec. 6—Miss Keleti; team exercises Dec. 7—Hungary; team combined exercises Dec. 7—USSR.

MODERN PENTATHLON

Individual (Nov. 23-27)—Lars Hall, Sweden; team (Nov. 23-27)—USSR.

BOXING

Finals Dec. 1

Heavyw't—Peter Rademacher, U.S.; light heavyw't—James Boyd, U.S.; middlew't—Guenadii Chatkov, USSR; light middlew't—Laszlo Papp, Hungary; welterw't—Necolae Linca, Rumania; light welterw't—Vladimir Enguibarian, USSR; lightw't—Richard McTaggart, Britain; featherw't—Vladimir Safronov, USSR; bantamw't—Wolfgang Behrendt, Germany; flyw't—Terence Spinks, Britain.

CANOEING

1,000-meter Canadian singles Dec. 1—Leon Rottman, Rumania; 1,000-m. kayak singles Dec. 1—Gert Frederiksson, Sweden; 1,000-m. Canadian pairs Dec. 1—Alexe Dumitru & Simion Ismailciuc, Rumania; 1,000-m. kayak pairs Dec. 1—Michel Scheuer & Meinrad Miltenberger, Germany; 10,000-m. Canadian singles Nov. 30— Leon Rottman, Rumania; 10,000-m. Canadian pairs Nov. 30—Pavel Kharine & Gratsian Botev, USSR; 10,000-m. kayak singles Nov. 30—Gert Frederiksson, Sweden; 10,000-m. kayak pairs Nov. 30—Janos Uranyi & Laszlo Favian, Hungary; women's 500-m. kayak singles Dec. 1—Elisavota Dementieva, USSR.

CYCLING

100-meter sprint Dec. 6—Michel Rousseau, France; 1,000-m. time trial Dec. 6—Leondro Faggin, Italy, in 1 min. 9.8 sec.*; 2,000-m. tandem Dec. 6—Australia (Ian Browne, Tony Marchanti); 4,000-m. team pursuit Dec. 4—Italy (Leondro Faggin, Valentino Gasparella, Antonio Domenicali, Franco Gandino); individual road race Dec. 7—Ercole Baldini, Italy; team road race Dec. 7—France.

FENCING

Team foil Nov. 24—Italy; team epee Nov. 29—Italy; individual foil Nov. 27—Christian D'Oriola, France; individual epee Dec. 2—Carlo Pavesti, Italy; team saber Dec. 4—Hungary; individual saber Dec. 6—Rudolf Karpati, Hungary; women's foil Nov. 30—Gillian Sheen, Britain.

ROWING

Crew of 8 Nov. 27—U.S. (Yale U. team of Donald Beer, Thos. Charlton, John Cooke, Caldwell Esselstyn, Chas. Grimes, Richard Wailes, David Wight & Robt. Morey with Wm. Becklean as coxswain); 4 with coxswain Nov. 27—Italy (Angelo Vanzin, Romano Sgheiz, Alberto Winkler, Franco Trincavelli, Ivo Stefanoi); 4 without coxswain Nov. 26—Canada (Archibald McKinnon, Lorne Loomer, Ignace d'Hondt, Donald Arnold); pair with coxswain Nov. 27—U.S. (Art Ayrault, Conn Findlay, Kurt Seiffert); pair without coxswain Nov. 27—U.S. (Jas. Fifer, Duvall Hecht); double sculls Nov. 27—USSR (Alexandre Berkoutov, Iuri Tiukalov); single sculls Nov. 27—Vyacheslav Ivanov, USSR.

SHOOTING

Free pistol Nov. 30—Pentti Limnosvuo, Finland; clay pigeon Dec. 1—Galliano Rossini, Italy; free rifle Dec. 1—Vassili Borissov, USSR, 1,138 pts.*; running deer Dec. 4—Vitalii Romanenko, USSR; small bore rifle Dec. 5—Anatolii Bogdonov, USSR; rapid silhouette pistol Dec. 5—Stevan Petrescu, Rumania, 587x600*; small bore rifle Dec. 5—Gerald Ouellette, Canada, 600x600.‡

WEIGHTLIFTING

Heavyw't Nov. 27—Paul Anderson, U.S., 1,102 lb.*; middle heavyw't Nov. 27—Arkadii Vorobiev, USSR; light heavyw't Nov. 27—Tommy Kono, U.S., 986.25 lb.†; middlew't Nov. 24—Fedor Bogdanovskii, USSR, 925.75 lb.†; lightw't Nov. 24—Igor Rybak, USSR, 837.5 lb.*; featherw't Nov. 23—Isaac Berger, U.S., 776.5 lb.†; bantamw't Nov. 23—Charley Vinvi, U.S.; 753.5 lb.†

WRESTLING

Free-Style Finals Dec. 1

Heavyw't—Hamid Kaplan, Turkey; light heavyw't—Gholam Takhti, Iran; middlew't—Nikola Nikolov, Bulgaria; welterw't—Mistro Ikeda, Japan; lightw't—Emamli Habibi, Iran; featherw't—Shoze Sasabara, Japan; bantamw't—Mustafa Dagistanli, Turkey; flyw't—Marian Tsalkalmanidze, USSR; team—Turkey.

Greco-Roman Finals Dec. 6

Heavyw't—Anatolii Parfenov, USSR; light heavyw't—Valentine Nikolaev, USSR; middlew't—Vuivi Kartozia, USSR; welterw't—Mithat Bayrak, Turkey; lightw't—Kyosti Lehtonen, Finland; fetherw't—Rauno Makinen, Finland; bantamw't—Konstantin Vyropaev, USSR; flyw't—Nikolai Soloviev, USSR.

YACHTING

Series ending Dec. 5

5.5 meter—"Rush V," Sweden; Star—"Kathleen," U.S.; Dragon—"Slaghoken II," Sweden; Dingy Finn—Paul Elvstrom, Denmark; Sharpie—"Jest," New Zealand.

OTHER TEAM SPORTS

Basketball—U.S. (tourney ending Dec. 1); field hockey—India (tourney ending Dec. 6); soccer—USSR (tourney ending Dec. 8); water polo—Hungary (tourney ending Dec. 7).

* Olympic record † Olympic & world record
‡ Equalled world record

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. A Trans-Canada 4-engined North Star plane en route from Vancouver to Calgary with 62 persons disappeared in a storm Dec. 9 in the Chilliwack Mt. area of British Columbia after the pilot radioed a report of engine failure. . . . 45 persons were reported killed in Jakarta in a typhoon & landslides which also destroyed an estimated 7,500 homes in the Indonesian Archipelago Dec. 8-9. . . . 15 of 17 persons aboard a Colombian airliner were killed Dec. 8 when it crashed near Boyaca, Colombia. . . . Death toll in Skoplje Children's Hosp., Yugoslavia, from unsterilized streptomycin injections rose to 22 Dec. 6. [See p. 408B3] . . . The explosion which killed 10 persons & caused an estimated $15 million damage on a Brooklyn pier Dec. 3 was caused by sparks from an acetylene torch which detonated 37,000 lb. of primacord (cordeau detonation fuses), it was reported Dec. 7. [See p. 408C3]

Crime. Angelo John La Marca, 31, who kidnaped infant Peter Weinberger July 4 & left him to die, was found guilty Dec. 7 in Mineola, N.Y. of kidnaping & first degree murder. The jury rejected La Marca's plea of temporary insanity. By failing to recommend mercy, it made the death sentence mandatory. [See p. 312G2] . . . 3 men were convicted Dec. 6 in federal court in New York of conspiracy to help the late Abe Telvi, acid thrower who blinded labor columnist Victor Riesel, escape to Ohio after the attack in New York. The 3: Gondolfo (Sheikie) Miranti & Domenico (Nick) Bando, who received 5-yr. prison sentences Dec. 7, & Leo Telvi, 26, brother of Abe, who received a 2-yr. sentence. Miranti, identified during the trial as the man who pointed out Riesel to Abe Telvi before the acid attack, also was fined $10,000. (The trial of John Dio [Dioguardi], Charles Tuso, Theodore Rij & Charles S. Carlino, charged with conspiracy to prevent Riesel from testifying before a federal grand jury, was postponed until Apr. 24 by Fed. Judge William B. Herlands on grounds that current public antagonism toward Dio might prevent his receiving a fair trial. Defense counsel Wm. W. Kleinman charged that the delay would give the Govt. an opportunity to persuade Miranti & Bando to testify against Dio. Tuso, Carlino & Rij were released in $15,000 bail each after the postponement. Dio remained free in $100,000 bail.) [See p. 360E3] . . . Robert Mitchell, 19, of St. Louis & Haskell Ray Kellems, 18, of Evansville, Ind. were arrested in Chicago Dec. 10 for the fatal beating of Malcolm Lee Beggs, 49, an actor in the road company of *No Time for Sergeants*, during an attempt to rob him in his LaSalle Towers Hotel room. . . . The U.S. Court of Military appeals in Washington upheld Dec. 10 the death sentence of Sgt. Maurice L. Shick, 33, for the murder of Susan Rothschild, 8, in Japan. [See Vol. XIII, p. 408B3] . . . B. T. Dukes, 71, retired farmer of Zebulon, Ga., was arrested Dec. 6 for the shotgun slaying of Maybelle Mahone, 30, Negro mother of 6 children, Dec. 5 near Molena, Ga. Dukes said Mrs. Mahone had "sassed" him.

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Jackie Robinson, 38, Brooklyn Dodger baseball player, received the NAACP's Spingarn Medal Dec. 8 in New York for highest achievement by an American Negro. [See p. 336A1] . . . **Arthur Hays Sulzberger,** *N.Y. Times* publisher, was awarded France's highest honor in Washington Dec. 6 by being named a Grand Officer of the French Legion of Honor . . . . **Pablo Casals,** Spanish cellist, announced he would make his home in Puerto Rico, it was reported Dec. 12 in New York. Self-exiled to Prades, France since the beginning of the Franco regime in Spain, Casals was to head a music festival in San Juan. [See Vol. XV, pp. 32B1, 7C3] . . . **Dashiell Hammett,** mystery story writer, was sued by the Fed. Govt. in New York Dec. 10 for $103,000 in income taxes for 1943, 1945, 1947 & 1950. [See Vol. XV, p. 425D1]

Married: Actress Diana Lynn (Dolores Loehr Lindsay), 30, to Mortimer Hall, 32, Hollywood radio station exec. & son of *N.Y. Post* publisher Dorothy Schiff; Dec. 7 in Tijuana, Mexico (2d for both). . . . Mrs. Paul V. McNutt (ex-Kathleen Timolat), widow of the ex-Amb. to the Philippines, to ex-*Houston Evening Post* publisher Roy Garrett Watson; Dec. 8 in New York. [See Vol. XV, p. 103E3]

Divorced: Musical comedy actress Vivian Blaine from Manny G. Frank, her business mgr.; Dec. 10 in Little Rock, **Ark.**